

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A PROCLAMATION HONORING CONGRESSMAN RALPH REGULA

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, Congressman REGULA has exemplified leadership in Holmes County Ohio for 20 years; and

Whereas, Congressman REGULA demonstrated a steadfast commitment to meet challenges with passion, diligence, and confidence; and

Whereas, Congressman REGULA is to be commended for his faithful representation of Holmes County interests in Washington, DC; and

Whereas, Congressman REGULA has been a dedicated and loyal Representative for Ohio's 16th District;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District in commending Congressman RALPH REGULA for his 20 years of outstanding service to Holmes County.

IN HONOR OF MR. PANAYIOTIS PAPANICOLAOU

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Panayiotis Papanicolaou for his selfless commitment to the cause of justice and peace in Cyprus, as well as for his tremendous contributions to New Jersey's business community. For his devotion, Mr. Papanicolaou was awarded the Justice for Cyprus award at the Cyprus Federation of America's annual awards Gala on Saturday, October 5.

As a result of his great talent, hard work and dedication, Mr. Papanicolaou is now principal of J.F. Contracting Corporation, a Brooklyn-based construction and engineering firm. He is also affiliated with the following organizations: The American Society of Engineers; the National Society of professional Engineers; the Civil Engineering Honor Society; the Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council; and the Advisory Board of Queens College and Saint Basil's Academy.

Mr. Papanicolaou has worked tirelessly and has achieved great distinction for his work towards peace in his native land. He is currently serving as vice president of the Cyprus Children's Fund, and, from 1995 through 1999, he served as supreme president of the Cyprus Federation of America.

Born in Nicosia, Cyprus, Mr. Papanicolaou served in the National Guard of Cyprus, and attended the New Jersey Institute of Technology, NJIT, where he earned a bachelor's degree in civil engineering and a master's degree in construction engineering and construction management.

The Justice for Cyprus awarded has been presented to individuals, who have demonstrated steadfast dedication and unparalleled commitment to the causes of freedom and justice. Mr. Papanicolaou most unequivocally fits this profile and is most deserving of this award.

Mr. Papanicolaou and his wife, Nasia, have two daughters, Elizabeth and Elena.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Panayiotis Papanicolaou for his commitment to the people and the freedom of Cyprus, and to his unremitting devotion to a just and peaceful world.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, because of commitments in my home State of Wisconsin, I was unable to vote on rollcall Nos. 400 through 403. Had I been present, I would have voted: "No" on rollcall No. 400; "no" on rollcall No. 401; "aye" on rollcall No. 402; and "aye" on rollcall No. 403.

SALUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH FOSS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, in recent months we have been continually reminded of America's heroes both here at home and abroad. The sacrifices of these men and women have been recognized by a very grateful country and will never be forgotten. These newly discovered American heroes hail from a long tradition of men and women who have selflessly given themselves to this great Nation.

Brigadier General Joseph Foss exemplifies this American tradition and is a model of unselfish service and sacrifice. As an 11-year-old farm boy from South Dakota, Joe was inspired to fly by an encounter with Charles Lindbergh at a rural airport near Sioux Falls. This desire fueled the fire of a man who, during World War II, became one of America's leading Marine Aces with 26 confirmed and 16 probable kills in the fight for Guadalcanal. In May 1943, General Foss received America's highest honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor, for outstanding heroism above and beyond the call of duty.

Upon his return home from the war, General Foss served in public office as a member of the South Dakota State House and was overwhelmingly elected to two terms as Governor. We have also been blessed by his contributions as President of the National Society of Crippled Children and Adults and the National

Rifle Association. Joe Foss also served as the first Commissioner of the American Football League, where his work led to the birth of one of America's favorite sporting events—the Super Bowl.

Such a lifetime of selfless action speaks for itself. However, General Foss is not yet finished. Along with the Foss Institute, he has taken on a new task, leading senior veterans in a campaign to educate our country's youth in military history and the true meaning of patriotism. At 87 years young, this great American is continuing to serve his country in very valuable ways. I ask that the Congress join me in honoring one of America's most appreciated and loved heroes, Brigadier General Joseph Jacob Foss.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING WILLIAM JAKE OLSAVSKY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, William J. Olsavsky, known simply as Coach "O", was an accomplished football player and played as a Wheeling Ironman from 1962–1969; and

Whereas, Coach "O" is an example to all who know him, especially his students, of steadfast character and loyal friendship; and

Whereas Coach "O" is to be commended for his hard work and dedication to the Students of Wheeling Central High, Brilliant High, Bellaire High, and Union Local High School where he served as Head Football Coach from 1963–2002; and

Whereas Coach "O" has received numerous awards and accolades testifying to his character, passion, dedication, and talent; and

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District in congratulating William J. Olsavsky on his retirement after 40 years of brilliant service in education and coaching.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Charles Krauthammer, a journalist who is very well known to the Members of this body. On September 5, 2002, Charles Krauthammer was honored with the "Mightier Pen" award from the Center for Security Policy.

The Center for Security Policy launched the "Mightier Pen" Award in 2001 to recognize individuals who have, through their published writings, contributed to the public's appreciation of the need for robust U.S. national security policies and military strength as an indispensable ingredient in promoting international peace.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

This is not the first, or the most widely known honor for Dr. Krauthammer. He has received many such honors before, among the most significant being the 1987 Pulitzer Prize for distinguished commentary and the 1984 National Magazine Award for essays.

Today, I bring to the attention of my colleagues the "Mightier Pen" Award not only because it has meaning with respect to Dr. Krauthammer's talent and intellect, but because it has particular meaning for our nation, even more so as we consider the next steps in the War on Terrorism.

Dr. Krauthammer initiated his weekly column for The Washington Post in January 1985. It now appears in more than 100 newspapers. Most of us have had the chance to read him weekly. We could do no better than to consider his cogent analysis as we make critical decisions in the coming weeks and months that will doubtlessly influence the future of our national security for many years to come.

IN HONOR OF ANDREW A. ATHENS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Andrew A. Athens for his outstanding leadership and contributions to the cause of justice and peace in Cyprus. For his commitment, he was awarded with the Justice for Cyprus award at the Cyprus Federation of America's annual Awards Gala on Saturday, October 5, 2002.

In December 1995, Mr. Athens became the first elected World President of the World Council of Hellenes (SAE) in Thessaloniki, Greece. SAE is an historic, international movement that unites seven million Hellenes around the world and ten million Hellenes in Greece under one non-profit, non-governmental organization. Under the successful direction of Mr. Athens, SAE developed programs aimed at improving the basic health care services available to Hellenic and general populations in Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Southern Russia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, and created the World Youth Organization with regional youth organizations.

Mr. Athens' focus of peace and justice in Cyprus has dominated his life. He founded the United Hellenic American Congress (UHAC) in Chicago twenty-six years ago, is Chairman and co-founder of the board of the Hellenic American Chamber of Commerce, and is an Honorary Member of the Board of Directors of the American Foundation of Greek Language and Culture (AFGLC), dedicated to preserving and propagating the Greek language and tradition in the United States.

Mr. Athens enjoyed a successful business career serving as founding President and Chief Executive Officer of Metron Steel Corporation.

In recognition of his extensive civic and humanitarian services, Mr. Athens has been presented with a multitude of awards, including: the Gold Cross of the Order of the Phoenix by the Greek Government; a Limited Issue Gold Commemorative Medallion honoring Archbishop Makarios, presented by the former president of Cyprus, the late Spyros Kypris;

anou; the Gold Medal of St. Barnabas; the John F. Kennedy Public Servant Award; Belgium's Commander in the Order of Leopold II; Ellis Island Congressional Medal of Honor; Grand Cross of the Order of Merit; and Medal of the Municipality of Athens.

A true hero of America, Mr. Athens served in the United States Army for five years. He held the position of U.S. Captain in the Middle East and European Theaters in World War II, and was awarded the Bronze Star for the Egypt-Libya Campaign and the Army Commendation Ribbon.

Mr. Athens and his wife, Louise, have two children, Paul and Jacqueline.

Today I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Andrew Athens for his exceptional leadership and many accomplishments in the cause of justice and peace in Cyprus.

HUGH CLARK: CARVING OUT A
MODEL FOR HARBOR BEACH

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Hugh Clark of Harbor Beach, Michigan, upon the occasion of his being honored by the Harbor Beach Historical Society and Friends of the Frank Murphy Museum for his significant and inspiring contributions to his community. Hugh Clark has spent a lifetime volunteering his time and talents to benefit others and his exemplary efforts stand as a model for others to follow.

In 1957, Hugh moved to Harbor Beach with his wife, Joleen, to teach science at Harbor Beach Community School. It wasn't long before both Hugh and Joleen joined the Jaycees, beginning a pattern of volunteerism and community service that would last to this day. A naturalist by training, Hugh also writes an informative column for the Harbor Beach Times.

A popular science teacher for many years, Hugh devoted his life to educating young people in and out of the classroom. He spent 30 years in various roles with the Boy Scouts of America, serving as cub master, scout master and Round Table Commissioner for the Thumb District until retiring from scouting in 1995. Today, many adults in Harbor Beach and beyond still have found boyhood memories of scouting trips and nature excursions led by Hugh Clark.

More than 20 years ago, Hugh had a little down-time while on a canoe trip. He took out a carving knife and began sculpting a block of wood. Hugh's chiseling soon led to a new hobby, wood carving. He started out making wooden neckerchiefs for Boy Scouts, which he donated for sale. The Boy Scouts raised more than \$10,000 from the sale of Hugh's wood carvings. He also crafts pieces for the Wooden Canoe Heritage Association and items to be sold to benefit the Harbor Beach Light-house and Breakwall Preservation Society and for the Friends of the Frank Murphy Museum.

Naturally, Hugh acknowledges that he could not possibly have given so freely and generously of his time and talents without the enthusiastic support of his loving wife, Joleen, and his three children, Don, Kathy and Valerie. They deserve our commendation and gratitude as well.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Hugh Clark for giving so much back to his community and for his praiseworthy devotion to our young people. Hugh Clark has touched an untold number of lives and I am confident he will continue to reach out to his community for many years to come.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE
HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE
HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF HAWAII

SPEECH OF

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember our colleague, Representative PATSY MINK.

It was with great sadness that I learned of the death of my friend and colleague, Congresswoman PATSY MINK this weekend.

I offer my deepest condolences to PATSY's family, her constituents, and the State of Hawaii. Her passing is a loss to us all.

PATSY was a leader on many issues during her 23-year tenure in Congress, and I believe that she truly did do what many, if not all Representatives seek to accomplish here in Washington, DC—she made a difference.

PATSY was the co-author for Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, which mandated gender equality in education. Thanks to her work, millions of women were afforded greater access to education, school grants and scholarships, and athletic opportunities.

PATSY was also a leader on an issue that is close to my heart, the Freedom of Information Act. In 1971, PATSY filed suit along with 32 other Members of Congress to force disclosure of reports on underground nuclear attacks in the Aleutian Islands of Alaska. This case was later cited as precedent by the U.S. Supreme Court in its ruling for the release of the Watergate tapes.

PATSY MINK was also an advocate for the protection and conservation of the natural resources of our Nation, and of Hawaii. A former assistant secretary of state for Oceans and International, Environmental and Scientific Affairs, where she helped strengthen protection of whales and regulations of toxic dumping and ocean mining, PATSY brought her advocacy back to Congress with her. In the 107th Congress, she introduced legislation to create the East Maui National Heritage Area, to expand the Pu'uuhonua Honaunau National Historic Park, and to establish the Kalaupapa National Historic Park. Further, PATSY was involved in the successful effort to reform laws permitting strip mining. It is fitting then that PATSY was a recipient of the Friends of the National Parks Award from the National Parks Conservation Association.

On these, and many other fronts, PATSY was a dedicated and devoted leader and champion. I consider it a privilege to have served with PATSY, and I believe that Congress has lost an important and respected Member.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, please be advised that I missed votes on Tuesday, October 1, 2002 due to a funeral of an employee. Had I been present, the record would reflect that I would have voted: on rollcall No. 424, S. 434 Motion To Suspend the Rules and Pass Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota and Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska, "yea," on rollcall No. 425, H.R. 4125 Motion To Suspend The Rules and Pass Federal Courts Improvement Act of 2002, "yea," and on rollcall No. 426 H. Res. 538 Motion To Suspend the Rules and Agree Honoring Johnny Unitas and extending condolences to his family on his passing, "yea."

AMERICAN LEGION'S DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 2002 HIGH SCHOOL ORATORICAL CONTEST

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a speech written and delivered by Nicholas "Nick" Barbash, a senior at School Without Walls, a District of Columbia Public Senior High School. Nick's family hails from my Congressional District in Wisconsin and both of his parents have been employed as professional staff in the House of Representatives. Nick's speech, entitled "Taxation Without Representation in the District of Columbia" recently won First Place in the American Legion's District of Columbia 2002 High School Oratorical Contest. I hope that you will enjoy Nick's speech which makes the case for DC voting rights from both a historical and moral perspective.

In a time when young people are so often dismissed as passive and uninterested in relevant social issues, Nick's winning speech shows how a young person can make a difference in promoting a message to his fellow students and the general public. After placing first in the DC contest, Nick had the opportunity to deliver this speech to the National Finals of the American Legion's contest in Indianapolis, Indiana. According to Nick, other participants in the competition as well as their parents were unaware that DC residents had no full voting rights.

Nick's argument will help enlighten those who are still unaware of the injustice residents of the District feel in grappling with their lack of representation.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

(Written and delivered by Nicholas M. Barbash)

Ladies and gentleman, imagine for a moment that you are touring Washington, D.C. Where would you go? You would probably visit the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the U.S. Capitol, the White House, and I am sure you would also visit the National Archives. You would go into the main chamber, you would peer through the thick

glass, and you would see the actual documents on which our country was founded: the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. And in the midst of your awe and reverence stand the guards, who are hurrying you along in line and making sure no harm comes to these documents.

I bet you did not know that many of those guards, who protect the Constitution, are not protected by the Constitution. They are just a few of 500,000 residents of Washington, D.C. who are lawful American citizens, with all duties and obligations thereof, but are not represented in the federal government. Congress has total control over Washington, D.C.; it approves and can veto any actions by the local government. However, D.C. has no representation in Congress, no senators, no congressmen, and up until 1961, we could not even vote for president.

This situation has been going on in our nation's capital for more than two hundred years now because of Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution. This states that Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district . . . as may . . . become the seat of government of the United States." In 1787, when the Constitution was written, there was a good reason for this clause. There were serious tensions between Northern and Southern states, and the capital needed to be independent so it would not be controlled by any of the states.

But times have changed, and this issue is now obsolete. And the Founding Fathers, in their infinite wisdom and foresight, knew that times would change, and that additions or corrections to the Constitution would have to be made, as the great Supreme Court Justice John Marshall said, "to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs." Well in America, taxation without representation in the nation's capital is a crisis of human affairs.

After America gained independence but before our modern Constitution was ratified, this country wasn't really the United States. It was two groups of separate states, northern and southern, with interests so different that they could almost be considered separate nations. Now if these states were to permanently remain one nation, the capital would have to be on neutral ground, controlled by no state. So the Framers wrote in the Constitution that the governing district would be controlled by Congress. They did not imagine that anyone besides members of Congress would ever actually be living there, but ordinary people did begin to move in starting in 1800. Sixty-five years later, Reconstruction after the Civil War seemed like the perfect time to renew the vows of democracy and to finally grant representation to D.C., as the issue of northern or southern domination of the capital had been put to rest with the end of the Civil War.

However, Congress did almost the exact opposite in 1876, when it arbitrarily abolished the local government and put the city under the control of three presidentially appointed commissioners. It took almost a century after that until the offices of mayor, city council, and school board were finally restored. However, in 1995, Congress stripped the local government of all appreciable power and gave it to another presidentially appointed body. Then in 1999, as soon as a mayor they liked was elected, they gave it back.

Ladies and gentlemen, not only are these actions contrary to everything the Constitution stands for, but they are very similar to the actions King George III committed that caused America to declare independence in 1776. There are several paragraphs in the Declaration of Independence in which Thomas Jefferson lists these actions. Among

them: "For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever," "For imposing taxes on us without our consent," "For dissolving representative houses repeatedly." The parallel is unmistakable. America declared independence from England because England was doing to them in 1776 what America is doing to Washington, D.C. in 2002.

Washington, D.C. did file a citizens lawsuit in 1998, which made it all the way to the Supreme Court. The suit made the claim that the Constitution guarantees states a republican form of government but not D.C., thereby denying the fourteenth amendment right of equal protection under the law. The city is a federal enclave, and the argument was made that some federal enclaves eventually became states, such as Wyoming and Alaska, and others, such as military bases abroad, allowed their residents to vote in other states. D.C. was allowed neither of these, even though it is almost as populous as Alaska, more populous than Wyoming, and more prosperous than both of them. The Court rebutted this argument on the grounds that the specific wording of the fourteenth amendment is that "no state shall deny . . . equal protection of the laws," and of course D.C. is not a state. It also recognized that though Article I, Section 8 obviously does not apply anymore, it is not the role of the Court to update the Constitution for our times; that is the role of Congress and of the state legislatures.

That's the legal perspective on this issue. Here's the moral perspective:

D.C. residents have all the duties and obligations to the government that go with being a U.S. citizen. We pay taxes to the federal government, we serve in the military, we appear for jury duty,—we have all the obligations. What we do not have are the rights that go with those obligations: representation in the federal government and unabridged self government. These rights are guaranteed in the body of the Constitution, and they are also guaranteed in the Preamble of the Constitution: "To secure the blessings of liberty."

Like everyone else across the country, we pay federal taxes. As a matter of fact, we pay higher taxes than 49 states. But unlike everyone else across the country, we can't elect the people who decide how those tax dollars are spent. In 1767, the Massachusetts lawyer James Otis declared that "taxation without representation is tyranny." Now a lot has changed in this country since Otis' time. But two important things are constant for all Americans: voting and taxes.

In 1767, America had the taxes but not the vote. As the country became independent and progressed through time, the poor paid taxes and eventually got the vote; women paid taxes and eventually got the vote; minorities paid taxes and eventually got the vote; D.C. paid taxes but did not get the vote. Our America may be very different from James Otis' America, but taxation without representation is still tyranny!

D.C. lost more soldiers in the Vietnam War than 10 states did. A D.C. marine regiment was recently sent to fight in Afghanistan. They're fighting the war, but they are without a say in whether or not they should be fighting the war. Even thirty years ago, the Washington Star newspaper said about this issue, "What right have we to hurl epithets and denunciations at dictatorships and totalitarian states in other parts when an almost perfect example of irresponsible forms of government is maintained by our own national government in our own national capital?"

Congress took power from the D.C. government in 1995 because it essentially felt that

the mayor was corrupt. Well, mayors of other cities have been corrupt. They were impeached, removed from office, and in some cases, legal action was taken. But the power of their office itself was not removed. Voters in their cities were not denied their right to elect their leaders because an outside body judged one of them to be corrupt. Things like this do not happen anywhere in America except in D.C.

Injustices in Washington, D.C. have gone on long enough. The Founding Fathers had good reasons for denying D.C. representation, but their reasons have outlived their time, and it is time to do something about it. It is time to rise above partisan differences and recognize that everyone living in the capital city, Democrats, Republicans, and all others are denied rights which are granted to all other Americans under the Constitution. It is time to exercise Article V of the Constitution and pass an amendment giving residents of Washington, D.C. their lawful rights as American citizens.

We do not dishonor the Founding Fathers when we say that one of their ideas has outlived its time. On the contrary, we honor their democratic ideals by extending liberty and justice to all. And we paraphrase the words of a man whose memorial you visited in Washington, D.C. that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people must and shall be restored to our capital city.

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT OF CHARLES MILLER

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, Charles Miller has served as mayor of the village of Gnadenhutten for 30 years; and

Whereas, Charles Miller also served Gnadenhutten as a member of the Village Council; and

Whereas, Charles Miller has been a steadfast and hard-working leader and will continue to be an admired citizen of the State of Ohio; and

Whereas, Charles Miller has used his position as mayor of Gnadenhutten to help better the lives of hundreds of people; and

Whereas, Charles Miller must be commended for his professionalism and his ability to motivate those around him by establishing a superb example; and

Whereas, Charles Miller's dedication and service as mayor will be missed by the entire Gnadenhutten community.

Therefore, I join with the residents of the village of Gnadenhutten and the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in celebrating Charles Miller's years of service and retirement.

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION—MILA WILLIAMS BROOKS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a public servant of the highest

degree. Ms. Mila Williams Brooks, a former Peace Corps Country Director and economic development consultant for USAID, died in Washington, D.C., on September 4 after a long but spirited battle with cancer. She was 75. As a returned Peace Corps Volunteer, I wish to take this moment to express my sympathy to her family, and to pay tribute to her extraordinary life.

An independent woman of unsurpassed energy with a remarkable sense of adventure and fun, Mila was born in Topeka, Kansas. She graduated from the University of Kansas with degrees in Political Science and French. After college, she married and had five children. In the mid-sixties Mila drove to Mexico with four young children in tow to establish a new life and offer her children cross-cultural opportunities. In Mexico, she learned fluent Spanish, attended graduate school, and hosted a radio show. In 1969, she returned to the United States and began work with the Peace Corps. In 1973, she was appointed Deputy Peace Corps Country Director in Santiago, Chile. Before returning to the U.S. in 1977, she served as an economic development consultant for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and as the Southern Cone regional representative of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1985, she was appointed Country Director of the Peace Corps in the Dominican Republic, a post she held until 1988. In 1989, she was selected as one of two Americans to work in pre-election activities in Nicaragua. Following the 1990 elections, she was selected to run USAID's democratic initiatives program in Nicaragua, a post she held until 1993. That year, again stateside, she settled in Napa, California, and continued to consult internationally.

Mila was a fiercely devoted and loving mother. Throughout her life, she had the gift of loyal and loving friends who received the great gift of her love and friendship in return. She will be deeply missed and mourned by all who knew her, especially her four children Trent, Mia, Brad and Holly and her three grandchildren Tiffany, Maxwell, and Sophie.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY CELEBRATES THE DEDICATED COMMUNITY SERVICE OF CATHERINE S. GRAHAM

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the commitment of Catherine S. Graham to the betterment of central New Jersey.

From her first call to public service in 1957 in the clerk's office of the Mercer County Court House, Catherine Graham began a pattern of commitment to her community that continues today as a general consultant in education and human services.

Her dedication to the people of central New Jersey can be seen in her battles for quality education in our public schools, which culminated in the position of Executive Director of the Trenton Educational Development Corporation, a nonprofit agency dedicated to the advocacy of quality education and continues

to this day in her chairpersonship of the Trenton Parent Involvement Committee.

Her dedication to the people of central New Jersey can be felt in her passion for delivering quality services in welfare, public health, and social services when she was the Director of Health and Human Services for the City of Trenton.

Her dedication to the people of central New Jersey can be witnessed by her efforts in the African American community on the Board of Directors of the Trenton Branch of the NAACP, on the Board of Directors of the New Jersey State Conference of NAACP Branches and in the National Caucus of Black Women.

The service to Central New Jersey performed by Catherine S. Graham is impressive and commendable and I am proud to rise here today in her honor.

HONORING JOHNNY UNITAS AND EXTENDING CONDOLENCES TO HIS FAMILY ON HIS PASSING

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 538, honoring Johnny Unitas on his passing.

Like a lot of kids growing up in Baltimore in the 1960s, I always imagined myself playing alongside Johnny Unitas on Sunday afternoon at Memorial Stadium. Never did I imagine that, later in life, I would count the greatest quarterback of all time as a dear friend.

I first met Johnny Unitas when I served in the Maryland State Legislature. He was larger than life; an institution in Baltimore. But he never lost his unique sense of humility and kindness. He always took the time to sign a few autographs or help a young quarterback tighten his spiral.

I played linebacker at the Gilman School in Baltimore and later at Princeton University. The Chicago Bears' Dick Butkus set the standard for how to play linebacker, but Johnny Unitas set the standard for how to play the game.

He defined leadership and sportsmanship for my generation. He made the game of football what it is today. It is no surprise that the career of Johnny Unitas coincides with the popular ascendancy of professional football.

The list of his on-the-field accolades is incomparable. He won three league championships, three MVP awards, and made ten Pro Bowl appearances. He retired from the NFL in 1974 as the owner of 22 NFL records, most notably throwing at least one touchdown pass in 47 consecutive games. No player since has even come close to surpassing that feat.

Johnny Unitas is best known for his golden arm, but his greatest gift was a golden heart. He never stopped giving back to his community and his country. He established the Johnny Unitas Golden Arm Educational Foundation to help low-income kids get a college education. He was a tireless supporter of cystic fibrosis research. He and his wife Sandra fought admirably to help victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Through charitable efforts that are bound to thrive even after his passing, his spirit of compassion lives on in the City of Baltimore and the nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to introduce House Resolution 538 in honor of my friend Johnny Unitas. The indelible impression he left on the City of Baltimore, my home state of Maryland, and the nation is deserving of today's recognition. He will be missed, but not forgotten. I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this important resolution.

IN HONOR OF REPRESENTATIVE
FRANK PALLONE, JR.

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, as a colleague and friend, to honor Representative FRANK PALLONE, JR. for his tremendous career and his accomplishments for the People of New Jersey. He has always fought the principled battles for the progress of American society. For his efforts, Mr. PALLONE was awarded the Justice for Cyprus award at the Cyprus Federation of America's annual Awards Gala on Saturday, October 5th.

The Honorable FRANK PALLONE was officially sworn in for his seventh term in the US House of Representatives on January 3rd, 2002, winning his reelection with 68 percent of the vote. He has been a very active and dedicated Member of the House throughout his tenure. He is Vice-Chairman for the Communications of the Democratic Policy Committee, a Member of the Democratic Steering Committee, Co-Chairman of the Democratic Task Force on Health Care Reform and the House Democratic Environmental Task Force.

FRANK PALLONE has been recognized time and again for his commitment to the advancement of many issues, including expanding health care access and affordability, protecting the integrity of Medicare and Medicaid, ensuring food safety, protecting the environment and strengthening environmental laws. For his efforts, he was recognized as Legislator of the Year in 2001 by the New Jersey Association of Broadcasters, and Outstanding Legislator of the Year in 1999 by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

A native of Long Branch, New Jersey, Mr. PALLONE earned an academic scholarship to Middlebury College. After he graduated cum laude, PALLONE received his master's degree in international relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

FRANK PALLONE and his wife, Sarah, have three children, daughters, Rose Marie and Celeste Teresa, and son, Frank Andrew.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Congressman FRANK PALLONE, JR. for his remarkable leadership in promoting peace and justice in Cyprus.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following votes. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

October 3, 2002, rollcall vote 437, on approving the journal, I would have voted "yea".

RECOGNITION FOR CHIEF DENNIS
COMPTON OF MESA, ARIZONA

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Chief Dennis Compton of the Meza, Arizona Fire Department who is retiring after 30 years of dedication and commitment to the fire and emergency services.

Among Congressional Fire Services Caucus leaders, Chief Compton is highly regarded for his character and integrity. He is an individual who has lent an enormous amount of time to the Congressional Fire Services Institute, serving as Chairperson of its National Advisory Committee. Many of the recent successes enjoyed by the fire service bear his imprint.

Chief Compton possesses many outstanding attributes, perhaps none more important than his skills as a coalition builder. We tend to think of the fire service as a unified service. As a former fire chief, myself, I can tell you from personal experiences that it is not. The fire and emergency services must often address internal conflicts that can disrupt progress at both the local and national levels. In either case, I cannot think of anyone more qualified and effective in resolving differences and building coalitions than Chief Compton.

Fortunately, he has reassured the fire service that he will remain an active advocate for public safety causes upon retirement as chief. I will hold him to that promise. At this critical juncture as we discuss proposals for defending our nation against potential acts of terrorism, we need to heed the advice of knowledgeable individuals who can offer sound judgment and guidance on such a critical issue. Chief Compton is such an individual.

However, I have it on good authority, Mr. Speaker, that the reason for Chief Compton's retirement has to do with two passions: his grandson and his Diamondbacks. Apparently he would like to spend more time with both.

In closing, I extend to Chief Compton my congratulations on his retirement and thanks for his immeasurable contributions to our nation's fire and emergency services.

HONORING DONALD BOTT

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor a dedicated and accomplished educator in Northern California, Mr. Donald Bott. Don was recently named the 2002 National High School Journalism Teacher of the Year by the Dow Jones Newspaper Fund.

When the Newspaper Fund began in 1958, it focused on helping high school journalism teachers achieve their potential in teaching the skills to make their students first-rate journalists. The tradition continues to this day with the Fund's recognition program for outstanding teachers. This year, the Newspaper Fund concluded that Don Bott, who teaches at Amos Alonzo Stagg High School in Stockton, California, represents the nation's best in scholastic media advisers.

Don, who was previously named as one of only five Distinguished Advisors by the Newspaper Fund in 2000, will now have the opportunity to travel to conferences throughout the year, speaking about the importance of offering journalism as a core part of school curriculum.

Don's academic background is exceptional. Over the years, he has earned various degrees and certificates, including a Journalism Educator certificate, a Language Development Specialist certificate, a Single-Subject Secondary Teaching Credential, a Master of Arts degree in English from California State University, Sacramento, and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Literature, with honors, from my alma mater, the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Furthermore, Don has excelled professionally as an educator. Aside from teaching at both the high school and college levels, he has worked to develop standards and curricula in the field of secondary school journalism studies. His peers have recognized his excellence by naming him as a Special Recognition Adviser, San Joaquin A+ Educator, and 1994-95 San Joaquin County Teacher of the Year.

Despite the accolades he has received personally, Don Bott views his work with a measure of modesty. He is quick to point out that the success of Stagg High School's newspaper, The Stagg Line, is a reflection of the talent and commitment of the students who produce it. Not surprisingly, one of his recent students has also received national acclaim. Together, Don and his students have created an award-winning newspaper. Among the honors it has garnered are: eight consecutive NSPA All-Americans, three National Pacemakers, two CSPA Gold Medalists, a Quill and Scroll International First Place, a first-place state JEANC Best of the West, three first-place NSPA National Best of Show awards, a Journalist Impact Award, and numerous regional awards.

While he is humble about his own role in the newspaper's success, Don is very proud of what his students have achieved in light of their school district's circumstances. Whereas many of the acclaimed student newspapers in the country are produced in affluent schools, The Stagg Line has been a bright spot in a high school that underperforms on standardized tests. This, indeed, is a tribute to a great teacher, inspired students, and hard work.

I congratulate Don Bott for the outstanding work he has done to touch young lives and advance the quality of news journalism. May he and his colleagues continue their great success.

MULEGÉ AND THE FIGHT OF
PINEDA

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, the relationship between Mexico and the United States of America is stronger than ever before. This relationship has been tested and strengthened throughout their shared history, a history typical of two close neighbors. There have been disputes and agreements, conflicts and truces, all of which have led the two countries to where they stand today: united, both in their

diplomatic relations, and in their efforts to improve the lives of all their citizens.

Fortunately, recent history between our two countries has been resoundingly positive. But in the decades following our countries' declarations of independence, disagreements and conflict were far more commonplace than the diplomacy and cooperation we are accustomed to today. One of these disagreements led to full-scale war, the effects of which have influenced the geography and culture of North America to this day. This war, the Mexican-American War of 1846–48, was characterized by fierce battles, tense stand-offs, and from both countries, overwhelming national pride.

In 1847, in Mulegé, there was one such conflict that today is honored as the embodiment of Mexican national pride. Shortly after the beginning of the war, United States forces set out to isolate Baja Mexico from the mainland and to make the pueblos neutral in order to pacify the populace and prepare them for eventual U.S. rule. Mulegé was one such targeted pueblo. When hearing of the U.S. encroachment into the Baja, government officials in Mexico City dispatched a group of officers led by Captain Manuel Pineda to establish a military presence in the region. Captain Pineda arrived in Mulegé by September of 1847, and set to work assembling a group of Baja locals to help him resist the advancing U.S. forces. In response to Pineda's mobilization, the U.S. military officials sent the sloop Dale to Mulegé, under the command of Thomas Selfridge. Once arrived, Selfridge sent ashore a letter to Pineda and his men warning against any agitation. Pineda, undeterred, responded that he would defend his country to the end.

On October 2nd, 1847, Commander Selfridge sent some 75 sailors and marines ashore to attack the defenders of Mulegé. Outnumbered and outgunned, Pineda and his men exchanged fire with the advancing Americans from opposite banks of the creek leading up to the pueblo. Although neither side suffered casualties, the intensity of the firefight was enough to repel Selfridge's men, marking the first military success for the Mexican Army in the war. Pineda's success began a swelling of public support, and he and his men would go on to fight many more battles until his capture in March of 1848, at the very end of the war. Pineda had many successes during his military career, but none were as courageous and inspiring as his stand at Mulegé.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge not only this historical event, but also the shared history of the United States of America and Mexico. Many good men from both countries have fought and died in the name of patriotism, and today, both countries are stronger for it. Through times of peace and war, our countries now find themselves more closely allied than ever before. I am sure the future will serve to strengthen that bond.

HONORING AIR FORCE MAJOR
JAMES G. CUSIC III

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Air Force Major James G. Cusic III, a constituent of mine from Fairview Heights, Illinois.

Major Cusic is receiving a Certificate of Merit from the American Red Cross for his actions on September 11, 2001. This is the highest award the organization gives for someone who saves or sustains a life with skills that were learned in an American Red Cross safety course.

The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001 made this perhaps the most tragic day in our nation's history. However, the day could have been even more catastrophic if it were not for the efforts of men and women such as Major Cusic.

On the morning of September 11, Major Cusic saw the news of the attacks on the World Trade Center from his Pentagon office. As he watched, he began to feel the floor shake below him, and the television reported that a third plane had been used as a weapon. This time, the target was the Pentagon. A voice came on the Pentagon intercom with a message to evacuate the building.

As the news came that a second hijacked plane might be headed toward Washington, Major Cusic cleared all the rooms in his area of the building to make sure everyone had exited. Next, he assisted five of the approximately 65 patients that were being treated at the Air Force Pararescue triage site.

Major Cusic volunteered to reenter the building as one of five leaders of a 20-person team to provide medical treatment for survivors in the building. He was responsible for providing treatment for life threatening injuries. Major Cusic aided one man who had a severe scalp laceration and a spinal injury. He assisted another man who suffered from severe burns on his face and neck and was experiencing difficulty breathing.

Later in the evening, Major Cusic's heroic actions were needed once again. A firefighter that had entered the building as part of the rescue effort collapsed from heat exhaustion and an erratic pulse. Once again, Major Cusic provided the treatment necessary under extreme circumstances.

Major Cusic maintained clarity of mind throughout the day on September 11 and should be commended for his actions in the face of adversity. At the end of the day, he was directly involved in saving three lives and in caring for two more people with severe injuries. In addition, he provided invaluable encouragement to other survivors and those involved with the rescue effort.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Major Cusic and to wish him all the best in the future for him and his family.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
TAMI LONGABERGER

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, whereas, Tami Longaberger, president and chief executive officer of The Longaberger Company, has been selected to attend the Helsinki Women Business Leaders Summit in Helsinki, Finland; and Whereas, Tami Longaberger has also been chosen to serve as chairwoman of the U.S. executive committee during the Helsinki Summit; and

Whereas, Tami Longaberger time and again has proven herself to be a remarkable business leader and role model; and

Whereas, Tami Longaberger is to be commended for her tireless efforts, dedication and devotion to the cause of bridging cultural differences and building business cooperation across the globe.

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in recognizing Tami Longaberger for her leadership role at the Helsinki Women Business Leaders Summit.

COMMEMORATING THE 42D ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, last week, we commemorated the 42d anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Cyprus. In 1960, Cyprus claimed sovereignty over its territory following 80 years of British colonial rule, and since that time, it has been a close friend of the United States.

Cyprus now stands as the leading candidate country for membership in the European Union (EU). On September 30th 2002, the EU's Enlargement Commissioner stated that Cyprus complies with all political and economic conditions required for membership. The Government-controlled areas of Cyprus enjoy an atmosphere of economic prosperity and political freedom, allowing its people to enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world.

Unfortunately, the northern portions of the island have been occupied by Turkish troops for more than 28 years, and an illegitimate government was set up there to rule an illegitimate state that only Turkey has recognized. As many as 35,000 Turkish troops remain to keep this government viable.

The United States must maintain pressure on the Turkish side to end its illegal occupation of Cyprus and allow the people of that island to resolve the problem without outside interference. Too often, Turkey seeks to use its occupation as a veto over the legitimate aspirations of the Cyprus government, including its bid to join the EU.

EU accession will have immeasurable benefits for the people of Cyprus, both Greek and Turkish, and will serve as a catalyst for peaceful resolution of the conflict. Unfortunately, not everyone believes that the accession of Cyprus to the EU is a good idea. In fact, Turkey and its illegitimate child, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, have opposed Cyprus'

membership in the EU on the grounds that this would allow Cyprus in turn to veto Turkey's EU membership bid. It is my belief that the reunification of Cyprus would serve the interests of all parties. The EU has rightfully stated that a resolution to the division of Cyprus is by no means a precondition to its ac-

cession to the EU, and I am proud that the United States has taken the same position.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to commemorate the 42d anniversary of the Independence of Cyprus and to work for the peaceful resolution of the division of the island and its successful accession to the EU.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Monday, October 7, 2002 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 8

- 9 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Ruth Y. Goldway, of California, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Rate Commission; and Tony Hammond, of Virginia, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Rate Commission for the remainder of the term expiring October 14, 2004.
SD-342
- 9:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold oversight hearings to examine the current implementation of the Clean Water Act.
SD-406
- 10 a.m.
Judiciary
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226
- Intelligence
To resume joint hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine events surrounding September 11, 2001.
SH-216
- Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the current system of regulation of the herb ephedra and oversight of dietary supplements.
SD-342
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine perspectives on America's transit needs.
SD-538

2 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the Feres Doctrine focusing on the examination of military exception to the Federal Torts Claims Act.

SD-226

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Armando J. Bucelo, Jr., of Florida, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation; Alberto Faustino Trevino, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Philip Merrill, of Maryland, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States; Carolyn Y. Peoples, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Deborah Doyle McWhinney, of California, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation; John M. Reich, of Virginia, to be Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and Rafael Cuellar, of New Jersey, and Michael Scott, of North Carolina, both to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank.

S-216 Capitol

2:15 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider S. 2667, to amend the Peace Corps Act to promote global acceptance of the principles of international peace and nonviolent co-existence among peoples of diverse cultures and systems of government; H.R. 3656, to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act to provide for the applicability of that Act to the European Central Bank; H.R. 4073, to amend the Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000 and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to increase assistance for the poorest people in developing countries under microenterprise assistance programs under those Acts, and pending nominations and treaties.

S-116, Capitol

OCTOBER 9

Time to be announced

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider the nomination of Mark B. McClellan, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Department of Health and Human Services.

Room to be announced

9 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of John Randle Hamilton, of North Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Guatemala; John F. Keane, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Paraguay; and David N. Greenlee, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Bolivia.

S-116, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting to consider pending military nominations.

SR-222

10 a.m.

Judiciary

Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine new laws implemented by the Administration in the fight against terrorism.

SD-226

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the financial war on terrorism focusing on new money trails.

SD-215

10:15 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the G8 global partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction (10 + 10 Over 10).

SD-419

10:30 a.m.

Conferees

Closed meeting of conferees on H.R. 5010, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003.

HC-5 Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Housing and Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine affordable housing preservation.

SD-538

OCTOBER 10

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Personnel Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Department of Defense's inquiry into Project 112/Shipboard Hazard and Defense (SHAD) tests.

SR-232A

10 a.m.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold hearings to examine U.S. policy toward the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

334, Cannon Building

2:15 p.m.

Judiciary

Crime and Drugs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine protecting seniors from fraud.

SD-226

POSTPONEMENTS

OCTOBER 8

10 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the detention of U.S. citizens.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

International Trade and Finance Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine instability in Latin America focusing on U.S. policy and the role of the international community.

SD-538